

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, July 17. 1731.

NUMB. 625.

Considerations on PARTIES, particularly the
the Whig Party, and how the Kingdom is influ-
enced by PARTIES.



IS a miserable Circumstance, and the general Ruin of pro-
sperous States, when Parties, from separate Interests and
Passions, pursue different Ends of their own, without regard
to the Publick: Altho', in
Truth, the Good of the Publick
is the chief Interest of each Party, and of every
Individual. But, 'tis a Circumstance beyond
common Misery, and a Propensity to ruin more
than natural, that the very Party among us,
which hath been always distinguish'd by its Zeal
for Liberty and Publick Good, should be broken to
pieces, and set up against the Government; at a
Time when neither our Liberties nor Properties were
ever so well secured; and when 'tis almost im-
possible, that the Revolution should obtain
any End of their own: But this is the Case
of all Men whose Passions run away with them,
and will not suffer them to hearken to the Voice of
Reason: They vainly imagine, that they are fol-
lowing their own Good; but, they mistake
wherein that Good consists: They are so blinded
by the Heat of personal Animities, and Resent-
ments against those whom they hate, that they
have lost all Conception and real Sense at Heart, of
what is the true and real Interest of their Coun-
try. For which Reason they drive on furiously,
and abuse the Government by all the Misrepre-
sentations and Calumnies that Human Imagina-
tion can invent; tho' the Consequence be, that
the Publick suffers, and themselves suffer with it.

It is astonishing, that under a Government ad-
ministered so equally, where the King is not the
Head of a Party, but the Father of his People,
there should be any Party at all! but still more
surprising, that, when from that general Good-
ness in the Government which every Man feels,
almost all Parties seem to be at rest, the Whigs
should be turbulent and outrageous, clamorous
and railing! They profess, as tho' they
thought it a Contradiction to be a Whig, and
not to resist; and so rather than lose the Character
of a Whig, and not resist at all, they will resist
always. The Jacobites are retired and silent, wait-
ing what the Whigs will do for them. The Tories
are modest, and half terrified, for the Church is
out of Danger: But, the Whigs, who have all
they can wish, and more than ever they expect-
ed, can't be at rest; tho' if we look back to the
Close of Queen Anne's Reign, the faint Prospect of
the Happiness we now feel would have awakened
our Souls to Joy, and supported us under greater
Pressures than we experienced at that Time.

Our Publick Felicity (I speak to my Bre-
thren, the Whigs,) is now completed; the
great Purpose of the Revolution, the Conditions
on which it rose, and the Ends for which it was
brought about, are all obtain'd. Those Ends
are known to be the rescuing us from a Power
in the Crown, advanced by evil Ministers, and
corrupt Judges, superior to all the Laws: To se-
cure us from such an insatiable thirst of Prerogative
as would swallow up our Liberties and Propri-
eties, and deprive us of those Privileges which God
and Nature had given us: To free us even from
such a Disposition of a Court, as could not but
tend to this Effect; and from such a Ministry as
nothing else could be expected under: And to
remove that, under which all Laws can make
but a ridiculous Figure, a Standing Royal Army,
without Law, and against Law.

All these Blessings we have obtained; and
obtained them to that degree, that 'tis almost im-
possible to frame an Idea of a Government under
which Men can live more happy! Our Laws are
made the Standing Measure of the King's Govern-
ment, and the People's Obedience; nor hath his
Majesty given the least Appearance of a Design
to make himself superior to them; for he knows
that to be superior to the Laws, is his People's Misery,
and his own Infamy. The King has a strong

[Price Two-Pence.]

Disposition to rule in the Hearts of all his Sub-
jects; and tries, by all the gentle and persuasive
Methods, to reconcile those to the Interests of
his Family, (which is the Interest of the Nation)
who had conceived some Prejudices against it.
In his publick Capacity, he is the King of his
People; and in his private Capacity, an Exem-
ple of Integrity and Virtue to his Subjects: And
his Ministers are all chosen from those very Men
who have been always fam'd for Liberty; who
gloriously struggled for it in the worst Times,
and have honestly maintain'd it in the best. What
then have any Subjects to complain of? But,
in God's Name, what have the Whigs to mur-
mur at? who enjoy that very Government their
Souls wish'd for; and see those very Men at the
Helms, who used to be their Glory and their
Boast; and who have done nothing, since they
came into Power, to forfeit their Characters
as Whigs!

All this is as evident as the Sun; and so true,
that we should have complained of no Ills, had
it not been for the Ambition and Disappointment
of a few Men out of Power: We know of no Ills
at home; and had it not been for the infamous
Journal, or weekly Libel against the Court and Mi-
nistry, the People would not have a Word to say
against the Government: But the scandalous Au-
thors of that Journal are continually raising in
the People's Minds something to fear; and laying
before them Tales of Evils which they never
felt; and Reports of Dangers which they have
no Reason to apprehend! At home, I say, we are
safe; and tho' our foreign Affairs have not look'd
with as good a Face, as every true Englishman
wish'd; yet, that very Ill Success hath been, in
a great measure, owing to the very Men who op-
pose the Court, and raise the Clamour. They
have, by their impudent Satyr, cruel Invective,
licentious Ridicule, and artful Misrepresenta-
tion, weakened the Hands of the Govern-
ment, and kept Foreign Powers from making
those Compliances, which they would, other-
wise, have long ago submitted to. Their Hopes
of a Change in the Ministry, and so a Change of
Measures, (which Hopes were rais'd by our Mal-
contents,) have been the chief Cause of all our
Difficulties: We have, indeed, at present almost
surmounted them; but, such is the Partiality of
these Men, they would, if possible, embarrass
Affairs again: Now, they are roaring out for an
immediate Retaliation of Injuries received from
Spain; when they know, that our forbearing as
yet to retaliate some Injuries, has been owing to
a high Concern for a general Peace and publick
Good. It was to keep Spain out of the Hands of
France, and so prevent a War in Europe, which
might have engaged all the Powers, and lasted a
long Time.

There may be another Reason, why we have suf-
fer'd some Things from Spain, and that is, the
South Sea Ship; which will be always a Pledge in
their Hands, to be made use of against ourselves;
and be a Means of hindring us, on certain Occa-
sions, and certain Times, from doing ourselves
Justice. But this is one of the blifful Legacies of the
Treaty of Utrecht; and till we give up that Trade,
in the manner 'tis now carried on, or forbear
trusting a Ship of such immense Value in their
Hands, we must, I fear, put up more Injuries.
These are my Sentiments, as an Englishman; and
I speak them freely, without regard to the Opinions
or Interests of any Set of Men.

But, these things are not consider'd; all the
Blame is laid on the Ministry, tho' they deserve
none of it; for, 'tis owing to other Causes. The
last Cause, indeed, may be removed, and we hope,
will be removed at a proper Time; but, till these
Causes are removed, 'tis very unjust to lay the
Fault on the Ministry; unless it is in their
Power, at any time, to remove them both. Every
Injury we receive from the Spaniards is aggravated,
heighten'd, and grows in Clusters of Blood; tho'
those Spaniards (who commit those Offences) are
often Renegades, Pyrates, and common Robbers;
tho' they are absolutely disowned by the Court of Spain,
and given up as common Rogues and the Peck of all

Societies! But, see the Malice of those Men who
write the Craftsman: A Paper is publish'd on this
Subject, on purpose, to alarm the People of
England, and set them against the Government
for suffering Things which, at present, is not in
their power to hinder, and in which, they
cannot immediately do the Nation Justice. That
must be left to proper Times and Circumstances;
and we have no Reason to doubt, but that the
Government will do all that's possible, to hasten
that Time; and place us in those Circumstances:
The Time, we hope, is at hand, when we shall
have Justice done us; or, NO OUR SELVES
JUSTICE. There may be a third Reason, why
we have not redress'd some Injuries from Spain so
warmly as, 'tis thought, we ought to have done;
and that is, the great Concern the Government
hath at heart for the Continuance of our Trade with
Spain; which is very advantageous, and the Bal-
ance greatly on our Side.

From what hath been said, upon Principles of
Reason, in this Paper concerning the Government,
it follows, that we ought to be easy; and, that
all Parties should unite to serve so excellent a
Government: for, in serving that, they promote
their own Happiness, and advance their own Inter-
ests. But, the Whigs are the most ungrateful of
Men, Rebels to their own Principles, and false to
that Country, whose Good they so highly pre-
tend to have at Heart, if they don't lay aside
their little private Resentments, and personal Ani-
mities; and acknowledge the Happiness they
enjoy under a Government founded on their own
Principles; under a Government which inviola-
bly supports our Liberties; and pays a sacred
Regard to the Security of our Properties.

Let us be ashamed to repeat the scandalous
Words, or enter into the wicked Measures of any
hot-braded Man, who pants after Power, and
envies those who possess it! But, let us endeav-
our to turn those who are misled, from that
Heat and Fury with which they act, in Pursuit of
an imaginary Interest, against the real Interest of
the Nation: Imaginary Interest, I say; for what
real Interest can any Englishman have, in being of
a Party against a Government which knows no
Party; and which has nothing so much at Heart,
as the Interest of the whole Society, and the ge-
neral Happiness of the People?

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, June 30.

HERE is arriv'd from the Isle of Corsica a
Canon in Quality of Plenipotentiary of the
principal Communities of that Island: He hath
lately had a private Audience of the Pope, to offer
his Holiness the Sovereignty of that Island,
which formerly was under the Dominion of the
Holy See; or to desire him, if that should be
refus'd, that he would employ his good Offices
with the Republick of Genoa, that the Inhabi-
tants of Corsica may be re-establish'd, and main-
tain all the Privileges which they formerly en-
joy'd.

Santa Cruz in Barbary, May 20. Every thing
here remains in the same Situation; and King
Muley Abdallah still seems resolv'd to come
further with his Army, to reduce this Country
under his Obedience, which without such Com-
pulsion will hardly submit to him. The Division
amongst the Mountaineers does not now run so
high as it has done, so that we receive larger
Quantities of Provision from those Parts. There
are now in our Harbour three English Merchant
Ships.

Saler, June 8. We have now great Plenty of
Corn. The Black Horse, to the Number of 10,000
Men, have lain by this Port these five Days, but
will break up to-morrow for Morocco, to make
Head against the Turks.

Amsterdam, July 12. Grand Duck is taken in
Fris, upon some News brought by the English
Ship just arriv'd. My Lord North and Gray
Lieutenant General in the Service of the King of
Spain, is expected here from Paris, on his way
to Holland, whither he is going upon his private

Affairs. According to some Letters from France, the old Queen Dowager of Spain Charles II. died lately at Bayonne; but this wants Confirmation.

Algier, June 14. Four French Men of War have been here, and landed their new Consul, who behaves in a very lofty Manner, and is not liked by any; and if he continues to carry himself with the same Haughtiness, he will have no Interest here, and can expect no more than a bare Compliance with the Treaty between these People and France. The Commanders of the Ships went away very much dissatisfied, the Day, of all their Demands, consenting only to deliver up seven Genoese, who were taken on the Coast of France.

Yesterday three Dutch Men of War arriv'd here from Holland, to redeem their Slaves, confirm their Peace, and get an Addition of some favourable Articles; which last they will scarce obtain; altho' the Presents they bring are very considerable; among them is a Diamond Ring for the Day, esteem'd worth 500 l. Sterling.

Lisbon, June 27. Yesterday the Pinace belonging to the Lively Man of War was delivered to the British Consul, and six Sailors who were seized with her, (as mentioned in one of our former) were released from their Imprisonment; but the two who obstructed the Centinel, when he entered the Boat, are yet in Prison. The severe and unprecedented Usage of Capt. Only and his People, has so spirited up the Populace, that it is not safe for the Subjects of Great Britain to pass the River in their Boats, for fear of being stoned; and on Shore they are forced to behave with the utmost Care and Caution.

We have had heavy Rains for about five Days, which have undone the Salt Ponds, and made that Commodity exceeding scarce and dear. The Pernambuco Fleet will sail in August.

Edinburgh, July 8. On Tuesday last James Chryslie, Gardener of Leith, and Elizabeth Neil his Spouse, were committed to the City Jail, for the Murder of Alexander Campbell, of Kerr's Regiment.

We see several Letters from the Town of Alr, assuring, that Campbell, lately convicted of being Arr and Part in forging the Bank Notes, and Gabriel Cunningham, convicted of Theft, &c. (both which lately escaped from the City Jail) were last Week taken up there, and committed.

We hear that on Monday next the Royal Company of Archers will shoot for the Arrow. Tuesday last died the famous Mimick Gilbert Yers Trumpeter.

On Monday Night last there was seized by Samuel Mac-Cormick, Supervisor of Excise, at Kinghorn, 277 Gallons Brandy, and Half a Hoghead Wine.

Oxford, July 2. This Day the University in full Convocation confer'd by Diploma, *Nemine Contradictore*, the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Sir Richard Hopkins, Knt. and Alderman of the City of London, and that of Doctor of Physick on James Sherard of Eltham in the County of Kent, Esq;

Isle of Man, July 2. This Day Mr. Scott, Master of a Passage Boat trading from London to this Place, and one of his Majesty's Watermen, had the Misfortune, as he was riding out, to be thrown from his Horse; and his Foot hanging in the Stirrup, the Horse ran away, and dash'd his Brains out. He has left a Wife and seven Children, who live at S. Katherine's.

Portsmouth, July 14. There is just come to Spithead from the Redford, the Diamond, Capt. Ansell, and the Edinburgh, Sir Chaloner Ogle; and sailed from the Harbour to Spithead the Sunderland, Sir George Walton and Capt. Men.

The Hon. Sir Charles Wager, Knt. Admiral of the Blue, (as also is Sir John Norris, Knt.) was Yesterday in the Afternoon elected and sworn an Alderman of this Borough, in the room of the late Thomas Ridge, Esq; of this Town; and in Evening he went on board the *Nemesis*: We every Week expect to see his Fleet under Sail, the Wind being fair at N. E. and the Ships having both Top Sails hoisted for that purpose. — There are no Sail of Ships of War at Spithead, but what Number sails with Sir Charles we are not yet certain.

A. A. Tis now past 12 at Noon, and the Fleet is under Sail. The Wind is veered to the N. E. W.

L O N D O N.

Last Week the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex delivered in the following Presentment to the Court of King's Bench at Westminster; for which they received the Thanks of this Honourable Bench.

Middlesex. **W** E the Grand Jury, of and for the Body of the County of Middlesex, being fully persuaded that the Civil and Religious Rights, the Liberty and Well-being of this Nation, are entirely dependent upon, and can only be preserved by the Establishment of the Crown in the Person of his Majesty, and the Succession in the Protestant Heirs of his Royal Family; and being convinced, that the best Way to make any Degree of Magistracy or Form of Government useful to the People, for whose Sake it was intended, is to keep up among them a proper Respect and due Veneration for such Magistrates and Governors as the Law appoints; and that the contrary Behaviour hath always tended to, and often ended in, the Subversion of Order and Decency, and the Introduction of Anarchy and Confusion into any State, where it was allowed to prevail. We cannot therefore, without neglecting the Duty and Allegiance which we owe to his Majesty, and the proper Concern which we have for the Prosperity and Welfare of our Country, omit taking Notice, and complaining of that presumptuous and unprecedented Licence which has been assumed by some State Incendiaries, for a few Years past, of insinuating, by false, seditious and scandalous Libels, the Minds of the common People, with pretended Grievances, and alarming them with imaginary Dangers.

We cannot but observe, that those Libellers have had the Boldness and Temerity, both directly and indirectly, to contravert, oppose, and disturb as far as in them lay, by seditious and contumelious Writings, and thereby also to explode, censure and ridicule such Measures as his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, hath thought proper to take for securing the Peace, Commerce, and Happiness of his Subjects, and the general Tranquillity of Europe; in high and manifest Contempt of his Majesty's Authority, and to the Comfort and Aid of his Enemies: From whence such Mischief may flow as may be of pernicious Consequence to this Nation and People, by fixing in Foreign Powers an Opinion, that we are divided among ourselves; which may give Grounds to extravagant Demands in Negotiations on their Parts, and thereby occasion an Increase or Continuance of our Taxes, in order to secure our own Rights, and preserve his Majesty's Honour.

We observe also with Concern and Indignation, that while some of these licentious Writers have the Insolence to recommend, by indirect and oblique Suggestions and Insinuations their Weekly Libels and seditious Pamphlets, the Interest of an abjured and attainted Pretender; others of them are artfully and wickedly inculcating into the People Opinions equally dangerous and absurd, by insinuating that it is indifferent, who shall rule over us; or by more audacious canvassing, vilifying and misrepresenting his Majesty's most undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms; or by detestable Sophistry endeavouring basely and traitorously to impose a Belief upon the People, that he has forfeited such Right and Title; or by impudent Ridicule, attempting to beguile in them a Contempt for his sacred Person; or finally, by false Representations persuading them, that his most faithful Servants think and speak meanly and disrespectfully of him, with an Intent to sow Discord between his Majesty and his Subjects; all which plainly appears to us to be the Design of a most malicious, false, traitorous, and seditious Libel, lately printed and published, entitled, *An Answer to one Part of a late infamous Libel, intituled, Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two Honourable Patrons, &c.* in direct Violation of positive Laws provided against such vile Practices.

We observe further, that these wicked Incendiaries, not content to publish and disperse printed Libels of such dangerous Tendency, have also procured certain common Strollers, infamous and vagabond Persons, to exhibit under the Form of Stage Plays, and common Interludes, some false and scandalous Representations, tending to propagate the vile Suggestions and Insinuations above-mentioned, to the Diminution of the Reverence due to Magistrates, and to the Scandal of the Government.

We choose not to shock this Honourable Court with Repetitions of the many libellous, seditious, scandalous and treasonable Suggestions, Insinuations and Expressions contained in the Writings of these Incendiaries; and therefore we do present the said printed Book, intituled, *An Answer to one Part of a late infamous Libel, intituled, Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two Honourable Patrons, &c.* and also the several other printed Books, Pamphlets, and Papers, entitled as follows, viz.

The Fall of Mortimer; or an Historical Play.
Robin's Reign, or Seven is the Main; being an Explanation of Caleb D'Auver's Seven Egyptian Hieroglyphicks prefixed to the Seven Volumes of the Craftsman.

Robin's Game, or Seven is the Main; containing a Key to the State Hieroglyphicks, and Description of the Frontispieces to the Seven Volumes of the Craftsman, with Remarks thereon.

The Chaffin Monarch, or Money rules All; a new Court Ballad.

The two Weekly Papers entitled, *The Country Journal, or The Craftsman*; and *Fog's Weekly Journal*; and particularly,

The Country Journal, or The Craftsman, Saturday, Jan. 9. 1750. And

Fog's Weekly Journal, Saturday, June 26. 1751. (Copies whereof are herunto annexed) as false, infamous, scandalous, seditious, and treasonable Libels, written, acted, printed and published, against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And we humbly pray this honourable Court to cause proper Proceedings to be had, in order to apprehend and bring to condign and exemplary Punishment, all the Authors, Actors, Printers, and Publishers thereof, by due Course of Law, as a Terror to all Offenders of the like Kind for the future. Dated at Westminster this Seventh Day of July 1751.

George Walter, Kt.
Clifford Williams Phillips, Esq;
Esq;
John Emes, Gent.
Thomas Lill, Esq;
E. Aubrey, Gent.
At Feshamaker, Gent.
David Cooper, Gent.
John Elliot, Esq;
John De Veil, Esq;

James Guerin, Gent.
Henry Binfield, Esq;
Robert Pax, Esq;
John Machy, Esq;
James Winter, Esq;
Arthur Woolley, Esq;
Richard Brown, Esq;
John Priestley, Esq;
John Clove, Esq;
Edward Paulin, Gent.

Monday Morning, at the Sittings at the King's Bench, Westminster, before the Lord Raymond, came on the Cause between the King and Mr. Franklin, which was to have been try'd by a Special Jury; but Eleven only appearing, the Attorney General proposed that the Name of one Jury-Man should be drawn out of the Box, from the whole Number of those who were seign'd to serve in other Causes, according to the present Method of Balloting, to make up the Number; but the Counsel for Mr. Franklin refusing to comply with that Proposal, the Attorney General pray'd a *Tales de Circumstantibus*, which is the constant Practice in all Cases, when there are not Jurymen enough to appear upon the principal Panel; but this likewise Mr. Franklin's Counsel (being very desirous to put off the Trial) objected to, as not being within that Clause of the late Act for regulating of Juries, which allows a Special Jury to either Party that shall apply for it by Motion to the Court; and several Arguments arising relating to the Constitution of that Clause, the Lord Raymond deliver'd it as his Opinion, that a *Tales* ought to be granted; notwithstanding which the Attorney General desired that the Defaulters upon the principal Panel might be called over again, which was accordingly done; and none of them appearing, the Eleven that had been sworn, who were all Gentlemen of considerable Fortune and Distinction, and unwilling to serve with a Person who perhaps might not have the same Qualifications, made it their Request that no *Tales* should be granted; whereupon the Attorney General was pleas'd to withdraw his Motion, and therefore the Trial was put off till next Term.

On Thursday the Commissioners of the Lottery appointed Mr. John Cliff, in Exchange Alley in Cornhill, to be their Printer to the Lottery for the Service of the present Year.

Christopher Wyvill, Esq; is appointed one of his Majesty's Commissioners for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, in the room of Thomas Wyvill, Esq; deceased.

Ships Names.	Commanders.	Time	Days	Men
Bofield —	Charles Rigby,	460	30	92
Monmouth —	Reginald Kemneys,	490	32	98
Naffau —	Wm. Hutchinson,	470	30	94
Richmond —	Charles Gough,	470	30	94
Houghton —	Philip Worth,	460	30	92
Lynn —	Edward Ellistone,	460	30	92
Compton —	John Mifnor —	450	30	90
Graham —	Timothy Field —	490	32	98
Eyles —	Ralph Farr Winter,	480	30	96
Marlborough,	Rich. Mickelfield,	480	32	96
Greenwich —	Bookey —	460	30	92
Bedford —	William Wells —	470	30	94
—	Christoph. Wilson,	470	30	94
Windham —	Robert Lyell —	470	30	94
Pr. of Orange,	Charles Hudson,	470	30	94

The Naffau, Marlborough, Bedford, and Pr. of Orange, are new Ships, and the — is not launched.

Deaths. Monday died suddenly at the Custom House, Mr. Hofer, an Attorney. He went from

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.	
per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 26 to 30	Hog Peafe 17 to 18
Rye — 15 to 16	Peafe — 20 to 24
Barley — 15 to 18	Pale Malt 20 to 25
Oates — 9 to 14 6	Brown Malt 20 to 22
Morfe Beans 20 to 24 6	Tines — 19 to 26
Coals 25 s. to 26 s.	per Chalkon.
Hops 1729 — 30 s. to 40 s.	per Hundred
Hops 1750 — 50 s. to 85 s.	per Hünd.ed.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l.	per Laft

libed on the Part of Mr. R. against these Remarks.

are rarely found in the same Poles.

This Day is published,
A VINDICATION of the MIRACLES
 of our BLESSED SAVIOUR; in which
 Mr. Woodson's Discourses on this subject are particularly
 examined; his pretended Authorities of the Fa-
 ctors against the Truth of their literal Sense are
 set in a full Light; and his Objections in Point of
 Reason are answered.

The second Volume, in which the three last
 Discourses of Mr. Woodson are consider'd
 By the Right Reverend Father in God, RICHARD,
 Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD and
 COVENTRY.

*But these are written, that ye might believe
 that Jesus is the Christ. John xii. 31.*

*As free, and not using your Liberty for a Cloak
 of Maliciousness, but as the Servants of GOD.*
 1 Pet. ii. 16.

Printed for James and John Knapton at the
 Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

Where may be had,
 The First Volume of his Lordship's Vindication
 of MIRACLES, in which the three First Dis-
 courses of Mr. Woodson are consider'd. Also,

A Charge concerning the Evidence of the Chris-
 tian Religion, delivered to the Clergy of the Dio-
 cese of St. David's.

Whereas on Thursday the first Day of
 this Instant July, about Twelve o' Clock in
 the Night, some several Persons unknown went on
 board a Hoys belonging to the Harbour, and from thence
 stole nine Pieces of Gold and Silver Brocade that
 belonged to Mr. David Chauvel is Agent to the Ship
 TAURANT, which was near the Bagnory, by
 breaking the Locks that were to the Hatch of the
 said Hoys.

This is to give Notice,
 That if either of the Persons concern'd, or any
 others, will inform the said Mr. Chauvel, who the
 Offenders are, shall receive one Third Part of the
 Value of the Stolen Goods, and have a very good
 and handsome Reward besides, by applying to Mr.
 Chauvel at Arundel or at Cashel.

Just published,
**A NEW TREATISE of the ART of THINK-
 ING;** or a complete System of Reflections concern-
 ing the Conduct and Improvement of the Mind. Illus-
 trated with Variety of Characters and Examples
 drawn from the ordinary Occurrences of Life, writ-
 ten in French by Mr. CH. DE LAZAR, Professor of Phi-
 losophy and Mathematics in the Academy of Lau-
 sanne, and translated into English.

Printed for Tho. Woodward at the Half-Moon
 over against St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-Street.

Of whom may be had the following Books.

The Fourth Edition of
 1. A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church
 of Christ, in which it is shown that the Powers
 claimed by the Officers of the Church are not in-
 consistent with the Supremacy of Christ in Head; or
 with the Right and Liberties of Christians as Mem-
 bers of the invisible Church. To which is subjoin'd,
 a Review of the Discourse of the visible and invis-
 ible Church of Christ, being a Reply to Mr. Sykes's
 Answer to that Discourse. Both written by John
 Rogers, D. D. late Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate,
 Canon of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his
 Majesty.

2. The 3d Edition of Mr. Edm. Liber Valorum
 & Decimarum, being an Account of all such Eccle-
 siastical Benefices in England and Wales, as now
 stand charged with, or were discharged from, the
 Payment of First Fruits and Tithes.

3. The 2d Edition of Mr. Edm. State of the
 Proceedings of the Corporation of the Governors of
 the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation
 of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.

Latest published
**The Law of Securities: Being a Methodi-
 cal Treatise of the Laws and Statutes relating to Wills Ob-
 ligatory, Bonds and Conditions, Judgments, Recog-
 nizances, Statutes, Mortgage, Securities, Real and Per-
 sonal, Collateral Securities, and all manner of Engage-
 ments for Money; shewing how far Persons and Estates
 are bound, and the Court of Chancery will give Relief,
 And also the Laws and Statutes concerning Fines, Prodiges,
 and Usury, with the Methods of Redemption, Pledges,
 &c. and proper Precedents in all Cases throughout. Print-
 ed for T. Woodward at the Half-Moon over against St.
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